

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1773.

THE

[NUMBER 1668.]

NEW-YORK

JOURNAL

OR GENERAL

ADVERTISER.

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published Sept. 17th, 1773.

Flour at 20¢ per Cent.
A WHITE Loaf of finest Flour to weigh
1lb. 8 1/4 oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel 1/6	Beef per Barrel	55 1/2	od
Flour	21	0	0
Brown Bread	17	4	0
West-India Rum	3	8	0
New-England do.	3	6	0
Muscovado Sugar	14	0	0
Single refined ditto	1	1	0
Molasses	3	0	0
High-Water at New-York, and			
Setting, till Thursday			
D's Age	Water	H's	
Thursday	13	8	after 6
Friday	14	9	after 6
Saturday	15	10	after 6
Sunday	16	11	after 6
Monday	17	12	after 6
Tuesday	18	13	after 6
Wednesday	19	14	after 6
Days 10 Hours 34 minutes for 24			

TO BE SOLD,

At Public

V E N D U E.

By JACOB De COSTA, on the 29th Instant, at 10 o'Clock in the Morning, in Fair-Street, near the Moravian Meeting House; or, at any Time before at private Sale, at his House in Bevan-Street;

A Complete Negro Wench, a good Cook, and a good Washer; understands all Sorts of Household Work: She is fit for either Country or City; and is sold for no Fault.

Just published, and to be sold by the Printer, A short Discourse at the Funeral of an amiable young Lady, on the following Text, chosen by herself.

J A M E S IV. 14.

What is to know not what shall be on the Morrow: This is your Life: It is over a Vapor that appears for a little Time, and then vanishes away.

Nesbit Dean, H A T S, MANUFACTURED by the

Advertiser (residing in the old Coffee-House, opposite the New-New-York) to exceed in fineness, cut, colour, and cost: And by a method peculiar to himself, to turn hair, and prevent the sweat of the head, and the crown: Encouragement to those who buy to sell again. He, in partnership with the dearest graduate, being sensible of the many favours, and honours conferred on him, does, ungrudgingly return, to all those who have favoured him with their custom, and interest, his most humble and hearty thanks: And, in the same time, that by all possible means, he will ever endeavour, to discharge himself in his function, with faithfulness, to all mankind.

John Siemon, FURNIER, in DOCK STREET, Opposite Mr. Holt's Printing Office; Has for SALE, A General and complete assortment of new fashioned muffs and tippets, cravats, cloak linings, &c. &c. He likewise manufactures, and sells, gentlemen's caps, and gloves, lined with fur, very useful for travelling, and keeping warm. He also trims Lady's robes, and riding-dresses, and flocks, and laces gentlemen's waistcoats, &c. HE HAS ALSO TO SELL, A parcel of ground squirrel muffs and tippets, and the very best black marten and marten throat ditto, for exportation; and gives the highest price for water-witches, ground squirrel, musk, and white woad.

New York, October 21, 1773.

An English School.

THE Subscriber having taken the Store, formerly occupied by Mr. John Rensselaer, in King-Street, between Mr. Gabriel Rensselaer's and Mr. Henry Kip's, purpose to open an English School, for the Youth of both Sexes, on the first of November next: when a further Account of the Plan will be given by

H. Hughes.

The Drawing of the Hackinsack Lottery.

WHICH was proposed to be on the 28th Instant (as mentioned in the last page of this paper) is, on account of the illness of one of the managers, and because of the shortness of the time, necessarily postponed, till the 29th Instant, in November next, when it is expected, certainly, to be drawn.

ISAAC MOSES, Notary Public to the Big Dutchess, Capt. Rensselaer, from FARMOUTH.

SHERRY WINE, of an excellent quality, in bottles, half bottles, and quarter casks.

Old-Tent, Sweet Wines, of different sorts: Olives in Jar, Sweet Oil in ditto, Anchovies, Raisins, Teneriffe Wine. (4, 5) Very best Brandy and Gin, &c. as usual.

Just Imported by John Woodward,

AT his STORE, near the Fly Market, a large and complete Assortment of 3 1/2, 7 1/2, and 8, and Yard wide

IRISH LINENS, AND a great variety of printed, and fine copper plate calicoes, cottons, and Linens, among which are some of the handsomest furniture figures, English and India chintzes, men's best patent narrow rib'd worsted hose, taboretts, moreens, &c. which he will dispose of upon very reasonable terms for cash or on short credit.

Hibernia Pig Metal,

Of the very best Quality, for Sale by William Neilson, who hath received by the America from Hull, and the last vessels from London, Bristol, and Liverpool, the following Articles, viz.

SIX quarter red and blue duffels, 6-4, 7-4 & 8-4 blue, red & grey coating & knaps 7-4, and 8-4, strip blankets 4-4, and 7-4 blue, red, green and scarlet baize Spotted swanskins 6-4, and 7-4 broad-cloths Black, olive and claret velvets Black, blue, green, drab, brown, red and scarlet, hair and worsted plushes Shalloons, durans, Calamancoes, tanneries, Serge denims Fustians, camlets Plain and corded poplins, minifines, English and India tafetees and Perlians Irish linens, checks, fowing silks, very low; Powder, shot, nails Glass, pipes, steel, tea-kettles, sad irons Stuffs, spades, shovels, Pewter Blue and white China cups and saucers, in small boxes Bristol beer in tierces, at 12s. per dozen Butter in firkins

A few crates of Queen's ware, well assorted for a country shop, each crate containing cups and saucers; fluted tea and coffee pots, basins, dishes, flat and soup plates, mugs, jugs, salts, caddies, bowls, turkeys, bottles and basins, cans, covers, baking and pudding dishes, salad ditto, &c. Country produce of all sorts, will be taken in payment as usual. Also, A cargo of good Liverpool COAL, for sale, very cheap.

To prevent the great and unnecessary Expence bestowed on repairing

WATCHES,

THE Advertiser, undertakes to clean them at 2s. each, glass 1s. some 6d. best mainsprings; enamelled dial plates, fitted complete at 6s. each; every particular in repairing at HALF the price charged by others, and will keep them in proper order in future, gratis.

Variety of new work, in plain silver, and metal cases, beautifully gilt and covered with shagreen, &c. some very low priced: Also a neat dial. Watches justly valued, for those who are about to buy, or swap elsewhere.

By JOHN SIMNET, only regular London manufacturer here—At the dial on Mairay's wharf, New-York.

New-York, October 20, 1773.

Nullum in Reipublica, asserere majus meliusve possumus, quam si doceamus atque erudiamus juventutem. Ciceroni.

If a Youth, designed for Trade, be to study any Language, it ought to be that of his own Country, that he may understand the Language, which he has constant Use of, with the utmost Accuracy. LOCKE.

apply ourselves to it afterwards; and yet the Want of it will not be effectually supplied, by any advantage whatsoever.

Dr. Lowth.

THE Importance of an English Education, is now very well understood, and the Facility of attaining it, independent of other Studies, very obvious. Heretofore it was thought, a competent Knowledge of the English could not be acquired, without some previous Acquaintance with the Latin Tongue; which therefore, became the only Vehicle of grammatical Instruction. This Error arose from a too partial Fondness for that Language, in which, formerly, the Service of the Church, the Translation of the Bible, and most other Books, were printed.

The Falsity of the Maxim will be clearly seen, if we consider, that the Elements of Grammar are the same in all Languages; that most differ in some particular Modes, and require distinct Rules, and Observations; and that the Grammars of the Latin Tongue are chiefly employed to teach the various Terminations of the Flexions, Modes, Formations, and Words of that Language; a Matter the English is no Ways concerned in.

Men, however, too often make a Sacrifice of their Understandings at the Shrine of ancient Custom. Thus the practice of sending Youths to learn English at a Latin School, continued without any Enquiries about the Propriety of it, till Mr. Locke ventured to censure the Conduct of a Father, who should waste his own Money, and his Son's Time in setting him to learn the Roman Language, when, at the same Time he designs him for a Trade, wherein he, having no Use for Latin, fails not to forget that little which he brought from School, and which, 'tis ten to one he abhors for the ill Treatment it procured him.

Yet farther, the first Grammarian of the present Age, hath clearly pointed out the Usefulness of teaching Children the common principles of Grammar, in their native Tongue, to facilitate the Acquisition of other Languages, whether ancient or modern. "Universal Grammar, says he, cannot be taught abstractedly. It must be done with Reference to some Language already known; in which the Terms are to be explained, and the Rules exemplified. The Learner is supposed to be unacquainted with all but his native Tongue. And in what other, consistently with Reason and common Sense, can you go about to explain it to him? When he has a competent Knowledge of the main Principles of Grammar, exemplified in his own; he will then apply himself with great Advantage to the Study of any other Language. If Children were first taught the common Principles of Grammar, by some short and clear System of English Grammar; which happily by its Simplicity, and Facility, is, perhaps, fitter than any other for such a Purpose; they would have some Notion of what they were going about, when they should enter into the Latin Grammar; and would hardly be engaged so many Years, as they now are, in that most intricate and difficult Part of Literature, with so much Labour of the Memory, and with so little Assistance of the Understanding."

After the very accurate Productions of the learned Dr. Lowth, and many other Grammarians, it cannot be said, that we have no System of Grammar in our own Language, proper for the Initiation of Youth in that Science. And, whether we consider an intimate Acquaintance with the Proprieties and Beauties of our own Language, as useful to the Student; or as necessary and ornamental to the Man of Business, we shall plainly perceive the Utility of a mere English School, founded on Grammatical Principles.

These Considerations, and the Encouragement of my Friends, induce me to offer for your Approbation the following

PLAN OF

An English Grammar School,

which was opened the first of September. In the lowest Class, are arranged, the Children who have been but imperfectly taught to read; with whom the utmost Care shall be taken, to correct all ill Habits in reading, and to form a just Pronunciation.

In the next Class, the Scholar shall be initiated in grammatical Institutes; and

these strongly fixed on the Mind by frequent Parsing of the most approved Lessons.

The Third, will introduce the Scholar to an Acquaintance with the Syntax and Ellipsis; each of which shall be inculcated in a Course of reading, such Books as may engage the young Attention, and have a moral Tendency, as

Æsop's Fables, The Moral Miscellany, Or Pictures of Virtue and Vice.

In this Class, the Scholar will be frequently exercised in the Declension of irregular and defective Verbs: And the exercises of Parsing will be continued.

The Fourth Class, will be formed out of those Scholars who being most perfect in their grammatical Exercises, are ready to be instructed in a proper and elegant Method of reading PROSE.

The Books used in this Course, will be chiefly,

History of the World, History of England, Introduction to Polite Learning, Seneca's Morals, Intent History, History of America, Derham's Physics, and Astro Theology, Oeconomy of Human Life.

In the Fifth Class, the Scholar shall be initiated in the Proprieties and Beauties of reading POETRY, exemplified in the Works of THOMPSON, GRAY, YOUNG, POPE, and MILTON.

The Scholars of the fourth and fifth Classes, will be occasionally instructed in the Art of familiar Letter Writing.

I shall likewise endeavour to instruct those who require it, in Writing and the Elements of Arithmetic, till an Assistant can be procured for those Branches, which shall be done as soon as may be.

R U L E S.

To preserve the utmost Decorum among the Scholars, proper Rules for the Conduct of each, during the Hours of teaching, shall be put up in the School-Room.

On the Model of Mr. LOCKE, a new Mode of Reprehension for Irregularities, and a loitering Study, will be adopted. The several Methods at present taken in most Schools, to punish Children for their Faults are disagreeable; and oftener attended with bad than good Consequences. It shall be my Care, rather to reason or shame them out of their Faults, by affectionate Arguments with them; or, in the Extremity, a public Disgrace among their Fellows.

T E R M S.

That I may do Justice to each, I do not intend to take more than Thirty Scholars at a Pifole Quarter.

Half a Pifole at Entrance; and Half a Pifole more towards a Fund for providing Books for the Use of the School.

The Indulgence of the Public to this Plan, shall meet the utmost Care and Diligence on the Part of

Its devoted Servant,

THOMAS BYERLEY

The ALARM.

NUMBER III.

My dear Fellow Citizens,

I HAVE in my preceding numbers, considered the consequences of the East India Company's monopoly of that trade, as it respects the mother country. It is now not unworthy of your attention, to take a retrospective view of the pernicious effects that monopoly has had on your commerce; and it infinitely more concerns you to anticipate its apparent tendency; if what we all have too great reason to apprehend, takes place. Nothing can more strongly mark the injury you have sustained, by that iniquitous monopoly, than the risk you said to have been undergone by some of your Merchants, by importing the commodities of the east from foreigners. This, if true, is an incontestible proof of the ill policy of that exclusion, the company by vile arts obtained, and have too long enjoyed; for no man would hazard the loss of his property, unless there was a prospect of gain equal to the risk. But if the company had not egregiously abused their ill got privilege, they would have sold their merchandise as reasonable as foreigners; and there would

not then have been any temptation to that
peril. Hence therefore, it evidently follows,
that the inhabitants of this, as well as the
other colonies, have paid an exorbitant price
for the goods of India. Now I am,
if your fellow subjects had treated you with
that justice, to which you are entitled, those
merchants would have given them the pro-
portion; especially when a total loss of
their property might attend a trade, for the
same articles, with others. But the bound-
less avarice of the company, which claims to
this, however disadvantageous, rather than to
submit to their extortion. It was however,
fortunate for you, in this day of trial, that
some of your merchants were of an adven-
turous spirit; for otherwise you would not
only have been fleeced by that company,
but you would have been in danger of being
the acknowledged slaves of the parliament
of Great Britain; for you can have but one
reason to doubt, from the spirit the com-
pany has so notoriously manifested, but they
would have exacted from you, the utmost
farthing.

Can you have a more incontestible evi-
dence of the advantage that company de-
rived, from the monopoly of the India trade
to these colonies; and the great utility that
resulted to the latter in counterbalancing that
exclusion, than the late fall of their tea?
Let then the various clamour of little in-
dignant minds, cease against those spirited
merchants, who have, in some measure,
corrected the evil tendency of that monopoly;
and to the great mortification of the
enemies of America, saved us from the use of
what they wickedly designed to be the en-
sign of their arbitrary dominion and your
slavery.

Has it not been proved, that the com-
pany obtained the monopoly of that trade,
from the people of England, by the most
vile and pernicious Arts? And shall we,
because they sapped and robbed their coun-
try, be involved in the same ruin, with the
descendants of those who sold, and those
who bought the commerce of it? Heaven
forbid! If the descendants of those who
saddled the burden on their posterity, who
have power to cast it off, will not relieve
themselves; let them, like Ishachar, groan
under it, as a monument to others, to value
their birth right. But as neither you, nor
your fathers, have bartered the commerce
of your Country, for a morsel of Potage; let
it not be said, that you want understanding
to discern, or spirit to maintain the freedom
and commerce of this colony. Let Great
Britain repeal those laws, which declare
you to all the world to be slaves; let her
repeal those laws to exact your property from
you, to maintain matchless tyrants, mini-
sters, and harpies; let her open an equal
commerce; then, and not till then, can she
expect you will take those articles from her,
which you can purchase from her neigh-
bours, free from extortion, and chains to
enslave you. If the act of parliament that
incorporated the company, had been pro-
cured by the fairest, as it was by the vilest
means; as you were not a party to the act,
you were not bound by it; much less then,
as it was obtained by the unrighteous arts
recounted. To enumerate the arguments
to support this position, would be an unne-
cessary trespass on your patience, if not an
insult to your understanding. Suffice it
now to say, that the premises that would sup-
port the parliamentary authority over this
country, in any case whatsoever, declares
you slaves. And that premises which declares
you slaves, must be false. For you were
"Free born," nor have you, nor your an-
cestors, by any act, surrendered your liber-
ties. If either of you had, it would not be
obligatory. For it is confessed by all, that
a man's life is an unalienable gift of God.

And, as no man has a right to dispose of
his own life, so neither can he dispose of his
liberty; this being essential to the preserva-
tion of that. So that life and liberty are
alike, the unalienable gifts of God. And,
therefore, as no man can, without great im-
piety, make a surrender of his liberties,
more than his life; therefore, no man can
take the surrender, without greater impiety.
It then, you or your ancestors, had made
any surrender of your liberties; it is clear
you are not bound by it. They could en-
gage for your benefit, but not bind, to your
prejudice; for, as they could not dispose of
their own lives, and liberties, much less of
yours. Turn your eyes now to the intend-
ed importation of tea, and weigh its con-
sequences with that attention the nature of
the subject requires. If you consider it
merely in a commercial light, it will be
found to be pregnant with consequences of
the utmost importance, to the colony in ge-
neral, and this city in particular. The
London papers have long announced to you,
that the India company have it in contem-
plation, to send an annual ship to this coun-
try, with the manufactures of India; and
there is no doubt, but they will find their
account in it, unless you prevent it. The
Parliament will repeal the laws that now in-
terdict the company's importing the mer-
chandise of the east, directly to this coun-
try. The experiment is now to be attempt-
ed, in which, if they succeed, it will effect
the ruin of your commerce, and your liber-

ties. Application and strong solicitations
were made by some of the directors of the
East India company, to the Captains of
the three last ships that arrived here from
London, to take a quantity of tea on freight,
on the company's account, for this port;
the like was made to the Captains of the
Philadelphia and Boston ships, then in Lon-
don; but, to their honour let it be told,
they ALL nobly refused; for which disin-
terested conduct, they and their owners,
have the grateful thanks of those who are
friends to the trade, and liberties of this co-
lony. The design of that application was
to secure, by the freight of the ships, the
interest and influence of the owners and mas-
ters, in order to facilitate the reception of
the tea into the colony. But thanks to He-
ven, they are disappointed. Notwithstand-
ing this, they have not laid aside the pro-
ject; for there is advice from unquestionable
authority, that they had, soon after the
Captains' refusal, chartered a ship to bring
over a considerable quantity of tea to Boston,
New York, and Philadelphia. If you re-
ceive the portion designed for this city, you
will in future, have an India warehouse
here; and the trade of all the commodities
of that country, will be lost to your mer-
chants, and be carried on by the company;
which will be an immense loss to the colony.
For it is certain, that besides the usual pro-
fits on that merchandise, confined here,
which will be lost to your fellow citizens;
the company will have it in their power, to
exact what price they please for their mer-
chandise; as they will have the sale in their
own hands. And you have no reason to ex-
pect, that the insatiable avarice, that go-
verneth their conduct in India, will not attend
it in America. And they will know by ex-
perience, the quantity consumed in the co-
lony, which will induce them, either not to
import more than that; or destroy the over-
plus. This is practised frequently by the
Dutch East India company, when it is
known they have too great a quantity for
the consumption. What they lose by this,
is amply made up to them in the advanced
price of the residue. Nor let it be said, to
cajole the poor, that this importation of tea,
will lower the price of it. Is any tempora-
ry abatement of that, to be weighed in the
balance with the permanent loss, that will
attend the sole monopoly of it in future,
which will enable them, abundantly to re-
imburse themselves, by raising the price as
high as their known avarice may dictate?

New York, October } HAMPDEN.
15th. 1773.

* Christopher Miller, Esq. and James
Chambers.

Bologna, August 5. Our Archbishop hath
signified to all the Italian Jesuits, that they
must resolve to be secularized within the
term of eight days, if they would enjoy a
competent pension; otherwise they will be
deprived, and obliged, in some manner or
other, to quit the habit of their order.

Hamburg, August 13. Advice received
here from good authority, assure us, that
the Russian army is in such very bad condi-
tion after repassing the Danube, that it will
probably be unable to continue the projected
operations of the campaign.

They write from Poland, that the Rus-
sian troops there, were in motion to rein-
force the army of the Field Marshal Count
de Romanzow, who, in consequence of the
revolt of the Crim Tartars, and the suc-
cesses which their new Khan is conducting
thither, found himself obliged to send seve-
ral detachments to that Peninsula.

Copenhagen, Aug. 9. The Russian squad-
ron under the command of Admiral Bas-
salle, which sailed from hence, on the 3d
of this month, for the Baltic, met in the
latitude of Bornholm, with another squad-
ron of the same nation, commanded by
Admiral Mordwinow, consisting of seven
vessels of the line, and two frigates.

LONDON, August 13.

THIS morning arrived a mail from
New-York, which was brought by
the Lord Hyde Packet-boat, Capt. Goddard,
after a passage of twenty nine days from
New-York to Falmouth.

August 17. Letters from South America
say, that in that part of the world the seas
swarm with Spanish men of war, which
come there in order to re-establish the Spa-
niards in their former possessions in the island
of Luconia, out of which they have been
drove by the Chileans and Senegles, the
natives of that. The same letters say, that
the Spaniards will find a difficult matter to
carry the design into execution, as they are
a powerful and numerous people, and have
fortified the city of Baldivia, and other
places, being determined not to live under

[* The Writer of the above account, seems
totally ignorant of the geography of the places
he mentions; the island of Luconia (and
Manilla it's capital) are in the East Indian
Sea, about 15 degrees North Latitude, and
121 East Longitude. Chili, lies in about 25
to 44 Degrees South, and between 68 and 73
West Longitude, near half the Circumference
of the Globe distant.]

the Spanish government, having severely
felt the cruelty of the Alcaldes for many
years past, which was the real cause of
murdering them, to free themselves from
the Spanish yoke.

August 20. We have authority to assure
the public, that the account of the insurrec-
tion of Chili, which is so much talked of in
almost all the news papers, is not true, nei-
ther is there the least foundation for it; on
the contrary, the most perfect tranquility has
reigned in that province, these three years
past, since his Catholic Majesty has ratified
the ancient treaties with the native Indians
of that country.

August 21. By some advices lately re-
ceived from our Ambassador at Petersburg,
it seems that the Russians expect to possess
themselves of Constantinople by Christmas.
There seems, however, little prospect of this
at present; but things that seem impossible
to us, may, to them, seem very attainable.

An authentic letter from Alexandria, re-
ceived at Marseilles, mentions, that the
victory gained over the army of Ali Bey has
occasioned another rebellion in Egypt and
Little Syria; the Chiefs could not agree
in dividing amongst them the prey and trea-
sures of Ali Bey, and at last war arms
against each other; the Mufarians, Arabians
and Carabines, joined the adherents of
Ali Bey and destroyed every thing they met
with in Syria and Egypt. The Pacha of
Damascus took advantage of the opportunity,
and put himself at the head of the rebels,
by which event the inhabitants are made off
than before.

By a letter from a Scotch officer in the
Russian service, to a merchant in London,
dated from the Banks of the Danube, we
are informed, that the Russians, in the se-
veral skirmishes with the Turks, have lost
upwards of 20,000 men this campaign;
and that for want of men, as well as pro-
vender, General Romanzow was obliged to
repass the Danube, whilst the Turkish army
abounded both in men and ammunition
of every fort. In the Turkish army was
more than 150,000, whilst the Russians con-
sisted of 55,000, at most; so that however
brave their troops were, they could not op-
pose a host of three to one against them.

The conduct of the Bolognians, in their
dispute with Governor Hutchinson, has given
great offence at St. James's, and has
occasioned some very rigid orders to be dis-
patched from thence.

A gentleman who arrived last Wednes-
day from Turin, gives an account that the
King of Sardinia has augmented his army
to 100,000 men, all well trained up to
arms, which he intends to keep as an army
of observation to watch the motions of the
King of Prussia; he further says, that ac-
cording to all appearance, and the prepara-
tions that he saw making in Italy, and those
parts of Germany he passed through, it can-
not be long before a war will break out
amongst those powers, as the King of Prus-
sia is looked upon with a jealous eye on ac-
count of seizing on part of the dominions
of the King of Poland.

America shews signs of a firm resistance
to arbitrary government, and unconstitutional
innovation: a conduct like this of the
present Americans would have done honour
to the most virtuous Republic which an-
cient history records.

According to authentic letters received
at Hamburg, the Russians gained a great
advantage over the Turks the 6th of July;
but on the 9th of the same month they were
beaten in their turn, before Silistria. Seve-
ral bodies of Turks, one of which was
commanded by the Grand Vizir, at the
head of the Janissaries, having surrounded
the Russians; the latter repulsed them four
different times; but the Turks returning
again to the charge, overturned the enemy
and gained the victory. Nevertheless, by
the wise conduct of General Weissman, who
lost his life in the engagement, the Russians
repassed the Danube without being pursued,
which seems to denote that the loss was very
great on both sides.

August 23. The following paragraph is
inserted in the Edinburgh Advertiser, which
arrived on Saturday:—"By a gentleman
who arrived here on Sunday from Spain, we
have the following intelligence: That an
order came down from Madrid to Cadix on
the 5th ult. for the ships that are ready, to
sail immediately for South America; a gal-
leon that arrived at Cadix on the 28th of
June having brought advice, that the Chi-
leians, after taking Baldivia, had been
joined by great numbers of Indians from
Peru, and tribes lying east of Cordelarians
des Andes, and had directed their march
on the city Imperial, which they took after
a stout resistance made by the Spaniards;
put all to the sword, and, after pillaging
the city, set it on fire. They then directed
their course for St. Jago, in South lat. 34.
and west lon. 77, the capital of the Spani-
ards in Chili, the Governor of which was
preparing to meet them; he has sent advice
with the above galloon, that if he does not
receive timely succours from Old Spain, he
will be unable to withstand the attacks of
these barbarians."

August 24. It is said the Colony Agents
have been given to understand, that if any

further opposition is made to the measure
of Government, the several bounties paid
for the encouragement of American produce,
on their importation to Great Britain, may
probably be withdrawn. [The Americans
will not be like Esau.]

The following letter, written from an
Officer in the Russian army, sent to his
friend at Vienna, dated July 14, gives the
most intelligent account of the action before
Silistria of any that has yet appeared:

"The united bodies of the Generals
Weissman and Potemkin passed the Danube,
below Brakilow, the 18th and 19th of June,
and marched directly towards Lake Karalor,
where they found a detachment of Otto-
mans in a fort of intrenchment. The Rus-
sian cavalry having advanced forward, were
attacked by the Ottoman horse, and driven
back on their foot, who, in their turn, drove
back the Ottoman horse, during which
time the Ottoman foot had left their in-
trenchments, and joined Seraskier Numan
Pacha. After this the whole of the Russian
army passed the river between the 20th and
24th without loss.

"Generals Weissman and Potemkin were
detached the next day, with 15,000 men,
to invest Silistria, which was defended by
three Pachas and 24,000 men, who on the
27th marched out of the polls where they
thought proper to make an assault. Gene-
ral Potemkin attacked, at break of day, an
intrenchment of Turks, placed on a moun-
tain that commanded the town, which the
Turks defended with the greatest bravery,
killed vast numbers of Russians, and leaving
their intrenchments, pursued them to the
bottom of the mountain; General Weis-
man, profiting from the imprudence of the
conquerors, caused some Russian regiments
to march up the mountain, and take posses-
sion of their lines, which obliged the
Turks to march into the town.

"The 29th the whole Russian army as-
sembled before Silistria, Marshal Roman-
zow made the necessary dispositions for the
assault, but could not execute it on account
of the continued fallies of the Turks. In
the mean time the Marshal having received
advice that the Grand Vizir had detached
50,000 men to the assistance of the besieged,
and that himself intended to march to cut
off the retreat of the Russians, the Marshal
determined to raise the siege, and to cover
his design, orders were given to keep up a
brisk fire during the night of the 30th,
when he began his retreat in good order.

"The first of July they arrived at a de-
file, which they were necessitated to pass,
which was defended by 15,000 Turks. Ge-
neral Weissman immediately fell on the
front of them, having first detached some
regiments to flank the Turks. The Turks
opposed them with the greatest valour, and
entirely surrounded the rear guard. It
was at this instant General Weissman fell,
when he was leading some of his broken
troops to a fresh attack. Happy for the
Russians at this time their detached regi-
ments flanked the Turks, who, thinking
them more numerous than they were, left
the defile, and the Russians marched through
it, and repassed the river the 2d, 3d, 4th,
and 5th of July, and the 7th June Te Deum.
The Russians reckon their loss at 10,000
men, but they say the Turks lost at least as
many."

In the Brussels Gazette, brought by yester-
day's Flanders mail, is the following ar-
ticle, dated from Paris August 13. They
write from L'Orient, that two ships are ar-
rived there from Pondicherry, and that, if
credit may be given to the report of the
Captains, the Marattes have beaten the
English in Bengal, and killed about two
thousand of their best troops.

A gentleman of note, lately from North
America, has said, that to his certain know-
ledge, the court of France, has two or more
gentlemen of observation, in almost every
province on that continent, who have the
English language, with a friendly enga-
ging deportment, and are very industrious in
removing, from the minds of the colo-
nists the old bugbear ideas, which have
hitherto prevailed in North America, viz.
"That the Pope and the Devil, are insepa-
rably connected with French faith, French
alliance, and French commerce."

A correspondent says, Sir John Dalrym-
ple, is much talked of as being likely to go
over Governor of Boston; as it is at present
thought rather unsafe to trust our colonies
in any other hands than those of faithful
Scotchmen.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, August 16.
1773.

"All the evils which Dean Swift pre-
dicted, now appear to have befallen this un-
happy country. An empty treasury, a fami-
shed poor, and the staple manufactures of
the kingdom declining apace. The spirit of
emigration hath seized our people, and
the several counties, hitherto famous for the
residence of the linen manufacturers, are
now almost dwindled into dreary wastes.—
The land lies uncultivated; and notwith-
standing the landlords have, by lowering
the rents, tried to pacify the minds of the
peasants, yet scarcely a vessel sails from Ire-
land, bound to any of the plantations; but

what is filled with multitudes of useful artisans, their wives and children. It is to be hoped, that some method may be taken to put a stop to so alarming an evil; for if the numbers of inhabitants constitute the riches of a state, Heaven knows, Ireland will soon be the poorest country under the canopy of Heaven.

The spirit of opposition to government, which has arisen in Ireland, is surprising. The patriots, tired of those little factions, into which they used to be divided, are uniting in a formidable and firm body, for the business of the next session of parliament: So, that the Lord Lieutenant expects very warm work.

The death of Mr. Wheatley, to whom the precious letters of Messieurs Hutchinson and Oliver were addressed, hath providentially proved highly serviceable to Great-Britain, and her colonies. Had that gentleman not obliged us by his departure to the regions unknown, the infamous designs of a treasonable cabal, might have been carried into execution; at least, the Americans would not have been able so clearly to discriminate, between their secret and avowed enemies. It is now evident to demonstration, that a fatal blow was aimed at the liberties of America; they were in Mr. Hutchinson's title to be "Abridged."

An addition of one thousand pounds per annum, it is said, is to be made to the salary of Sir Basil Keith, the new appointed Governor of Jamaica.

Extract of a letter from London, Aug. 1.

"At last an order is arrived here to disarm most of the armaments which was fitting out here, and raised in much speculation throughout Europe. The Commissary of Marine, immediately gave the necessary directions, and all the large ships were disarmed in a few days. However, there are still remaining six frigates, and two sloops of war, which have taken their full complement of men, and their provisions on board, and are destined, it is said, for the Archipelago."

It is computed, that no less than one hundred and twenty considerable merchants, bankers, and others, have been absolutely ruined since June, 1772, owing to speculations, made bills, and every species of deceitful credit.

It is asserted, that the much talked of addition of a 100,000,000, to the appointment of a great personage, will be solicited early in the next session of parliament.

Extract of a letter from Paris, August 17.

"Our Charge d'Affaires is positively ordered instantly to leave London, and to give directions for the sale of every thing belonging to our Ambassadors."

"Our Commissaries de Chevaux are ordered to leave England with all the horses bought up for the service of our cavalry, and to discontinue their contract, as they now cease."

"A Marshal of France leaves Paris tomorrow, to command the camp of forty battalions now forming at Lille."

"Another Marshal is appointed to the command of our grand camp. All our Officers are polling to their quarters, and we are now changing the vespers of a glorious war, which we regard with the same certainty as sunrise."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Aug. 23.

"Authentic advices have been received from Hungary, that the Turks are forming some great designs, which they are determined to execute in the course of the present month, the Porte having absolutely rejected the last propositions made by the Court of Russia. These letters add, that there is a probability of affairs being amicably adjusted between the Republic of Poland and the Court of Vienna, relative to the portion of Poland which falls to the lot of that court."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, Aug. 20.

"By a Scheveling boat I have an opportunity of sending you this important information, that by a courier arrived last night at the Hague from Paris, Madame B. is disgraced; the Aiguillon party are triumphant; and war will be declared against England in less than ten days. The H— and V— now send orders to sell instantly out of our funds."

It is asserted, that the Duke of Grafton has intimated of late an intention of resigning his office of Lord Privy Seal.

A large account of arrears due in Holland last year for hay and straw is just arrived here, and likely to cause some disturbance.

The indisposition of the Grand Signior is of a dangerous nature, as leaves very little hopes of his recovery.

Orders are given for shipping off a quantity of goods for America, to distribute among the Chiefs of the Indian Tribes in alliance with Great Britain.

QUEBEC, September 20.

When that about seven days ago, a vessel, in a storm, was wrecked on the shore, and the crew were taken on board the four men, and afterwards purchased the treasure of thirty packs of furs.

BOSTON, October 18.

THE Hon. Hugh Finlay, Esq; Surveyor General of the post-roads in North America, arrived in town last week from Quebec, by the way of Kennebec, which he has found to be the nearest and best conveyance between that and the New England Provinces.

A letter from Newbury-port, of the 10th instant, says, "We have lately had our Court week, when the novel case of Cesar against his master, in an action of 500,000,000 money damages, for detaining him in slavery, was litigated before a jury of the county, who found for the plaintiff 180,000,000 damages and cost; from which judgment the defendant appealed."

A letter from Barbados, of the 11th ult. says, "The Legislature of this island have this day dispatched a law for his Majesty's confirmation, to make Barbados a free port; the staple commodities of the island only excepted."

Extract of a letter from Fort William, in Scotland, dated August 20.

"Three Gentlemen of the names of McDonald, having obtained a grant of lands in Albany, have embarked with their families and 400 Highlanders from the counties of Glenagary, Glenmoriston, Urquhart, and Strathgairn. The hardships and oppressions of different kinds, imposed upon them by the landholders, having obliged them to abandon their native country, to which the women in particular were very averse; for that if their farms could but have afforded them bread and water, they would have been satisfied to stay at home."

CHARLES TOWN, (S. Carolina) Oct. 1.

LETTERS from West Florida inform us, that it is thought, the seat of government will be removed to the Mississippi, and that a new Custom house is actually established at Manchack, where, it is expected, a regiment will be stationed. The Tribe of Arkansas, and some other Indians, who had removed to the western side of the Mississippi, being dissatisfied with the Spaniards, are returned to the British territory.

His Excellency Sir James Wright, Baronet, Governor of Georgia, has been pleased to give directions for raising a troop of rangers to be employed in keeping good order among, and for the protection of, the inhabitants in the new ceded lands in that province, above Little River.

A great number of counterfeit cob doubloons are now circulating here, which are not easily known, being full weight and look nearly as well as the good ones.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20.

Capt. Hood, from Bristol, on the 5th instant, in lat. 41, 20, spoke the ship Thomas and Richard, from New-York, for London, 7 Days out.

By Capt. Cunningham, from Madeira, we hear, that the brig ——— Capt. Galatian, of New York, failed from thence about the 14th of September, for the West-Indies; and that the sloop ——— Captain Kendal, was arrived at Madeira, from New-York, very leaky.

Last week arrived here the snow Prince of Wales, Camble, with 80 passengers, from Galway, in Ireland.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Charming Polly, Captain Gill, from Holland, with 240 German Passengers. Also, arrived here the ship Friendship, Capt. William McCulloch, with 170 passengers from Belfast.

In the Magdalen, from Glasgow, came twenty passengers.

NEW YORK, October 28.

BY Letters from London, and by good Authority, we are assured, that the East India Company, have determined upon sending three vessels with Tea, one of them for Boston, another for Philadelphia, and a Third for this Port; and it is most confidently asserted, that no duty will be paid upon those Teas in America.

Five Ships arrived at Lisbon with Wheat from Quebec, about the Beginning of September.

Capt. Rodgers, in a Ship from Quebec, was arrived at London, and had sailed for Holland.

The Right Hon. Lady Dunmore, with his Lordship's Family, and Capt. Foy, are Passengers in the Dutchess of Gordon, Capt. Winn, who may be expected here in a few Weeks.

Colonel Mansel, and Mr. James Dunn, of Dublin, came Passengers with Captain Chambers. — The Ellin, Capt. Clarke, was to fail in a few Days.

Last Week five Whalers arrived at Providence, in Rhode Island Government, having made great Voyages at the Cape De Verde, averaging 220 Barrels.

Several Days last Week a considerable large Whale was seen in the North as well as the East River, near this City.

Saturday at Noon died in this City, in her 11th Year, Miss Cross, Daughter of Col. Cross, of Tryon County, and Grand Daughter to Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bart. She complained of a Sore Throat a Day before, but was not thought in the least dangerous; however she expired in a few hours after she was taken ill.

Sunday last, died after a short Illness, JAMES SYMOUR, many Years Commander of a Vessel out of this Place; the next Day his Remains were decently interred, in Trinity Church Yard, attended by a Number of Sea Captains, and other respectable Inhabitants, who greatly lamented the Death of so worthy a Commander.

Last Week, Miss Crane, of Elizabeth Town, going in a little Skiff on a visit to her Sister on Staten Island, in company with Mr. Taylor; on the Way, the skiff suddenly, rumbled and fell overboard, and by, and with his Endeavour to save her, the Vessel was overboard, she was drowned, and he near during the same Fate; they were saved on the bottom of the Vessel.

Yesterday died of a putrid Intermittent Fever, one Mr. Gordon a young Gentleman lately arrived in the Ship Pearl, Capt. Tucker, from the Highlands of Scotland.

Yesterday most of the Passengers in the above ship, embarked for Albany, on their Way to the Lands which they are going to view, and where they expect to settle.

Yesterday the Ship Queen, Capt. John Harrison, arrived in 21 Days from Jamaica, with him came Passengers, Mr. Philip Livingston, Merchant, of Jamaica, and Mr. Fitch and Family; — the 14th Instant, Lat. 19, 43, Capt. Harrison spoke with the Ship Maria Ann, Capt. Manners, from Old Harbour, bound to London, all well on board.

Last Night, St. John's Lodge was removed to Mr. Hall's, in the Broad Way; and will be held as usual, on the second and fourth Wednesdays of every Month.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Sloop Peggy and Betty, D. Ferguson, from Philadelphia. Nonpareil, N. Webster, Rhode-Island. Dolphin, D. Fenton, Newfoundland. Betty, W. Lightbourn, St. Croix. New York Packet, J. Hunt, South-Carolina. Polly, S. Henry 1 and Cyprus, J. Morris, Maryland. St. George, T. Roach, New-Orleans. — Ship Grace, W. Chambers, Bristol. — Brig Huldah, W. French 1 and Friendship, J. Bryson, Jamaica. Diana, J. Gillis, Liverpool. — Schooner Little Nelly, N. Butterfield, New-Providence. Lively, J. Bohannon, Virginia.

OUTWARD. Sloop Lawrence, W. Gilbert, for Coraco. Nonpareil, N. Webster 1 and Harlequin, J. St. Croix, Rhode-Island. Dolphin, D. Cooper, Newfoundland. Hannah, J. Wyntrop, St. Vincent. Peggy and Betty, D. Ferguson, Philadelphia. — Brig Cornelia, S. Gilford, Jamaica. — Schooner Pompey, W. Leeds, Hispaniola. Lively, J. Bohannon, Virginia.

CLEARED. Sloop Thunderbolt, W. Newton, to St. Croix. Joanna, J. Dwight, St. Kustatia. Dove, A. Stott, North-Carolina. Rainbow, E. Slocum, Nantucket. Joseph, B. Lindsey 1 and General Gage, D. Lovett, Rhode Island. — Brig Hero, C. Chadwick, South-Carolina. Huldah, W. French, New-London. — Schooner Polly, J. Lamb, North-Carolina.

THOMAS B. ATWOOD,

In Bayard Street,

Has just imported in the London, Captain Chambers, from London, and the Grace, Captain Chambers, from Bristol, a general Assortment of Drugs and Medicines, to be sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest Prices; also some of the most approved patented Medicines from their original Warehouse, such as,

JAMES'S fever powder, Anderson's Scotch pills, Hooper's female pills, Lockyer's universal pills, Boerhaave's balsam, Turbentine's balsam, Hill's balsam of honey, Hill's tincture of valerian, Bateman's drops, Daffy's elixir, Fraunce's female elixir, Godfrey's cordial, Essence of balm of Gilead, Essence of pepper mint, Jesuits drops, British oil,

Sundry articles for the Cordial Distillery. Fine Turkey Rhabarb, and Alexandrian Senas, very cheap medicine chests, for sea or country, with explicit directions.

THE Genuine Carolina Pink Root.

WE the subscribers being appointed, by the Honourable Court of Probate, for the district of Middletown, Commissioners, to examine, and adjust the claims of the creditors of the Estate of Captain Samuel Rockwell, late of Middletown, Deceased, represented insolvent: Hereby notify said creditors, that we shall attend said business, at the dwelling house of Ephraim Fenn, innholder, in said Middletown, upon the last Monday of this, and the five succeeding months; beginning at two o'clock afternoon.

N. B. All Accounts brought against said estate, must be attested to.

ELIJAH TREADWAY, NATHANIEL BROWN, ELIHU STAR, Commissioners. Middletown, October 22, 1773.

HENRY REMSEN, and Co.

In Hanover Square,

HAVE just imported the following articles, 4d. 5d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails of the best sort; a very good assortment of blue and other coloured broad cloths, shalloons, Bath coating, twilled coating, broad and narrow flannel, bearskins, Yorkshire plains, and forest cloths, spotted swanskins, German serge, Fenniston's half thick, green bays, long ells, durans, calamancoes, tames, a large assortment of buckles, buttons, and links, ribbons; cutlery, temple spectacles, horn and ivory combs, and a variety of other articles.

ALSO, Antigua Rum of the best quality, brought from a few packages of men's and boy's felt hats, well assorted for country stores, best cotton cards, window glass, and London shot.

Likewise a large assortment of Looking Glasses, Pictures, Maps, &c.

LAW BOOKS TO BE SOLD,

At Twenty per Cent. less than they cost last April, in London.

WOOD'S Body of Conveyance, 3 Vols. Bacon's Abridgment, 4 Vols. For Particulars inquire of the Printer hereof.

N. B. The Gentleman who owns the Books, expects to sail for England the 7th of next Month.

8-11

Irish Linens,

FROM 18d. to 8s. per Yard, Calicoes, Cottons, and Chintzes, Taboretts, Mofetts, &c. &c. to be sold upon very reasonable Terms, for Cash, three, or six Months Credit, by

JOHN WOODWARD,

in his STORE, near the Fly Market,

who has also for Sale a Quantity of the best

New York Rum.

American Magazine.

THOSE Gentlemen and

Ladies, who incline to encourage the Publication of the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE, are hereby informed, that the Subscription Papers will be returned to the intended Publisher in a few Days, in order that he may ascertain the Number subscribed for. SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by the Printer hereof.

N. B. The Introduction to the Royal American Magazine (or Number I. to be ornamented with two elegant Copper-Plate Prints) will be published on the first Day of January next.

8-9

JOHN MORTON,

Has just imported by the last ship from London, by the America, Capt. Harvey, from Hull, and by the Grace, Capt. Chambers, just arrived from Bristol, a neat and general Assortment of Goods to suit the Season, amongst which are,

GREEN and spotted ruga, Rose and Indian blankets, red and blue duflies, red, blue, brown, and gray coatings; Bath do. of all colours, broad cloths of all colours, from 6s 6d. to 32s. per yard, torrell cloths, and German serges, long ells, kerseys and plains, red, yellow, and white flannels; striped do. embossed serges, coarse and fine penknives of all colours, black, blue and red spotted swanskins; plain white do. scarlet, crimson, pink, blue, green and black moreens; women's black Bristol shoes, Ravens duck, Russia sheeting, oxenburghs, brown, and white buckrams, shalloons, callamincos, durans and tames; double folded stuffs, striped and cross barr'd durans, checked tames, striped, cross barr'd and plain camlets; Irish do. black and white crape, hatband do. men's and boy's felt, castor, and beaver hats; Irish linens, piftol and long lawns, black ruffs, black and cloth coloured tuffettes and perians, plain and striped luteffings, 1/2 yd. and 1/4 ell perians of all colours, plain and flower'd black and white fattsins, women's black and white silk gloves and mitts, black and coloured worsted do. women's, maid's and girl's purple, crimson, white and cloth coloured leather gloves and mitts; men's white silk hose and coloured silk caps, Scotch thread from No. 10 to 50, flensish and cloth coloured do. sewing silks, darning and knitting threads, cotton romalls, blue and white check, linen, and cotton handkerchiefs; blue and white, and red and white spotted stamped linen handkerchiefs; black and white gauze do. white, red, black and white striped borders, Kenting handkerchiefs and aprons, silk and gauze aprons, plain and flower'd black and white gauze, catgut, striped, spriged and plain muslins; white wax beads, black and white pound do. a neat assortment of ribbons and fans, 9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 white counterpanes; black and coloured cotton denims, brown fustians, jeans, white corded dimities, black and white drawboys, grazets, blue fassings, bed bunts, ruffs of all colours, furniture checks, yd. and 3/8 cotton do. 10 nail linen do. lacquered and double gilt buttons, plated do. basket do. of all colours, yarn hose, men's, boy's and girl's worsted hose; black breeches pieces, spotted vest do. cambricks and lawns, a large assortment of ermid muffs and tippets, minikin and large pins, Kilmarnock caps, cap and apron tape, nonsopretties, coarse and fine combs, coarse and quality binding, sheemakers spinnel, crewels, mohair, silk, hair and best scarf twill; men's buckskin, wash, and black leather gloves; worsted do. calicoes and chintzes, tellaments, spelling books, primmers, Holland quills, sealing wax and wafers, bonnet paper, chip hats, 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 24d. nails; 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12 window glass; sheet iron, blistered steel, long and short pipes, five long Dutch do. boxes of tin, fine and coarse iron wire, brass do. Scotch snuff in bottles and bladders, cutteau and penknives, common and tortoiseshell handle razors, scissars, glass and brass sleeve buttons, cap wire, common and White chapel needles, darning do. knives and forks, sheet iron double and single, pewter basons, plates and dishes; bullets, 28 to the pound, shot, shoe and knee buckles, snuffboxes, Scotch and Wilton carpets and carpeting, china &c. usual.

Likewise a large assortment of Looking Glasses, Pictures, Maps, &c.

ROSE CORNER
[The following was intended for last
Week's Paper, but came too late.]
On the Death of a Lady.

What once was innocent and fair
Nor Innocence, nor Beauty's Power,
Could rescue from the fatal Hour.
Nor Prayers could stay the fleeting Breath,
Nor save her from the Hands of Death.
Where's now that heavenly Form and Air,
The sparkling Eye, and forehead fair,
The cheek that late so lovely glow'd,
And Lips, whose soft Language flow'd?
These Charms no more—all pale the lies,
Nor tears, nor heave, nor sighs,
The flowing Ringlets, where display'd
The little Loves and Graces play'd;
That ivory Neck, and snowy Breast,
Which Beauty's fairest Form confess,
Have now all lost their pleasing Power,
And charm the Sight, alas! no more.
So you may see a Flower wither,
At Morn it opens, and at Noon
But ere the setting Day is past,
'Tis wither'd by the sultry blast.
Her Absence miss we always mourn,
And long in vain for her Return.
Must what was Good, and kind, and just,
Mingle forever with the Dust?
When Spring returns, prolific Showers,
Quickens again the fallen Flower;
Again they smile, and look more gay,
And spread their Honour to the Day;
Such (past some Years) 'tis Heaven's Degree,
What thus we vainly mourn, shall be;
Clad with new Glories, she shall shine,
In Charms immortal, and divine;
Who follow here, the Paths of Truth,
Shall bloom in everlasting Youth;
Mean while the pious mournful Fair,
Oft at her Tomb shall drop a Tear;
No more their Comeliness shall heed,
Since tho' divinely Fair—she's dead.

JOHN MORTON
Has just come to hand per the Dutches of Gor-
don, Capt. Wynn, and Samson, Capt. Coupar,
from London, and the late Vessels from Bristol:
A Very neat assortment of
European and India goods, well adapted to
the present season; amongst which are, very hand-
some single and double purple calicoes, India and
English chintz; blue and white, and red and white
cotton furniture, purple do. blue and white, and
red and white copper plate do. red and white,
and blue and white binding, calico, 7-8 and 4
cambricks and lawns; blue and white, and red
and white striped ginghams, China taffeties and Per-
sians; new silk romals, bandannoes, brown and white
drillings, brown and white Ruthia sheetings; 7-8 and
4-4 Irish lincens, from 1s. 8d. to 9s. per yard,
Irish sheeting and dowlas; superfine and middling
broad-cloths, with many other articles too tedious
to enumerate.

CHINA
Consisting of table and tea table sets complete,
blue and white, and enamel'd jars and heakers;
blue and white enamel'd tea pots, sugar dishes and
milk pots; blue and white and enamel'd breakfast
and afternoon cups and saucers, by the box or small-
er quantity; blue and white, and enamel'd bowls,
from half a pint to a gallon; odd dishes, plates and
tureens, blue and white enamel'd odd cups
and saucers, &c. &c. all of which he will dispose of
on the lowest terms, for cash or the usual credit, at
his store on Hunter's Quay. 88-91

To be SOLD, at private SALE,
A VERY valuable FARM,
situated in the township of Argyle, in
the county of Albany, known and distinguished by
the number 14 of the farms, within the said township,
containing two hundred and eighty-five acres of
land: Likewise a lot containing thirty acres, in the
town plot of said township, known by the number
24 of the town lots. The whole is allowed to be as
good land as any in the patent; and an indisputable
title will be given to the purchaser. For particu-
lars, inquire of Mr. FRANCIS MARSHALL.

JACOB WILKINS,
At the Sign of the gold And Iron and Candlestick,
opposite Mr. VAN VLECK'S, Merchant, near
the Old Slip Market, New York:
HAS FOR SALE,

A Large Quantity of Brads
and Iron And Irons, of the newest patterns,
and of different sorts and sizes, and a few dozen of
tongs and shovels, and fenders to suit the and irons.
The subscriber makes mill brads, and pump
chambers; also branding irons, and sundry sorts of
brad work, &c.
N. B. Also, has for sale, a quantity of earthen
ware, such as gilt cream coloured ware, enamel'd
do. black gilt do. black fluted do. baking dishes,
pudding do. milkpans, and all sorts of coarse ware.
A fine lamp oil by the gallon, of the best sort. The
above will be sold very low, as the subscriber has a
great deal on hand. 5-8

TO BE SOLD,
At an uncommon low RATE,
ONE hundred and seventy
eight bundles of new dress'd shales for me-
lancholins, 645 under'd red oak hhd. shales; a
few barrels of pickled cod fish; a few barrels of
spermaceti and liver oil; also a parcel of blubber,
so low as 24s. per barrel. For further particulars,
inquire of WILLIAM HAWKINS.
New-York, 12th October, 1773. 6, 9

WANTED,
To go into the Country, a WET
NURSE, who must be a healthy
young Woman, with a good Breast
of Milk, who can be well recommended.
Neither need apply. Inquire of the Print-
er.

LOST
On Thursday the 7th Instant, between the
North Church and the City Hall,
A Paper bundle, containing
a quantity of Money, and some other
valuable Papers, and the bundle was
marked with the name of the person
who found it, &c. &c. who found it, &c. &c.
JACOB WILKINS.

Hackinack Lottery,
In Favour of YOUNGS WEED.
SCHEME as follows:
No. of Prizes. Dollars. Dollars.
1st 100 1000 1000
2d 200 500 500
3d 300 200 200
4th 400 100 100
5th 500 50 50
6th 600 25 25
7th 700 10 10
8th 800 5 5
9th 900 2 2
10th 1000 1 1
First drawn 85
Last drawn 84

5000 Tickets at 4 Dollars each is 20,000
The Drawing of this Lottery is proposed to be on
the 4th of October next at Hackinack, under the
Inspection of Gentlemen of approved Characters,
whose Names may be seen in the Schemes at large
which are lodged at the House of Mr. John Ciera at
Ball's Ferry, North River, New York, and with
each of the Persons herein after mentioned, who
have Tickets in the above Lottery for Sale; and as
most of the Tickets are already sold, and the Scheme
very advantageously contrived for the Adventurers,
as none can lose more than 9s. 2d. 1/2 by a Ticket
and may gain £. 435 — It is not doubted but
the Lottery will be drawn at the Time appointed;
a speedy application is therefore necessary for all
who intend to become Adventurers either with a
view to their own Advantage, or the Assistance of
the Proprietor. The Prizes are subject to a De-
duction of 15 per cent.

A List of the Persons and places where Tickets may be
had, viz:
Messrs. Verdone Elsworth, Powles Hook Ferry;
all the Managers, David Peck, Archibald Campbell,
Hackinack; Robert Neil, Newark; Samuel Smith,
Elizabeth Town; Charles Jackson, Woodbridge,
New Jersey; Samuel Jarvis, near King Street Con-
necticut; Israel Knap, Horie Neck; Doct. Percz
Fitch, Albert Clock, Thomas Young Esq; Stanford;
Thomas Handford, Mr. Goldthwait, Norwalk;
Joseph Hanford, William Livercy, Jonathan Bulke-
ley, Fairfield; Capt. James Hayt, Pequannock;
John Brooks, Esq. Capt. George Benjamin, Strat-
ford; Lewis Mallet, Mr. Battle, Milford; William
Sherman, Isaac Beers, Samuel Thatcher, Mr. Green,
Printer, New-Haven; Samuel Barker, Esq; Joseph
Barker, Branford; Jasper Griffin, Daniel Stone,
Guilford; Pilemon Johnson, Steven Osbourn, Wil-
lingford; Jesse Austin, Durham; Ephraim Fenns,
Middletown; Oliver Pomeroy, Joseph Webb, Jo-
seph Stillman, Weathersfield; David Bull, Joseph
Caldwel, Hartford; Daniel Todd, Henry Tomlin-
son, Charles Whittelsey, Derby; Doct. Graham,
Truman Hinman, Woodbury; John Chandler,
Esq; Jonathan Booth, Newtown; James Clark,
Danbury; Daniel Caley, Esq; Ridgbury; Josiah
Stebbins, Doct. Andrews, Ridgefield. 3-7

FRANCIS LEWIS, and SON,
HAVE for SALE, at their Store in QUEEN-
STREET, near the Fly-Market, the following
GOODS viz.

BROAD CLOTHS of
all sorts,
Forrest cloths,
Cassimers,
Sagathies,
German serge,
Bearskins,
Dyed duftes,
Striped duftes,
Bath coating,
Frize, baize,
Rattens,
Pennilions,
White, red and yellow
flannel,
White and spotted swan-
skins,
Ember'd serge,
Drab farnothing,
White lincey,
Strouds,
2, 2 1/2 and 3 bar Indian
blankets.
WRITING PAPER,
Men's and women's
gloves,
Pewter of all sorts.
PAINT, and paint
brushes,
Silk handkerchiefs,
Socks and gloves,
Sewing silk,
Threads and pins,
Tanneries, durants, and
cambricks,
Shallons, prunellas,
2nd crapes,
EDERDOWN for winter COVERLIDS,
JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c. &c.

PURSUANT to two several acts of the Gover-
nor the Council, and the General Assembly of the
Colony of New-York, in such case lately made
and provided, one entitled, "An act to prevent
frauds in debtors," the other entitled, "An act
to revive the several acts therein mentioned, rela-
ting to absconding and fraudulent debtors." Notice
is hereby given, That we Samuel Hallock, Nathaniel
Conchling, and Nehemiah Knapp, have been
duly appointed Trustees, for all the creditors of
Isaac Gerow, late of North-Castle, in West Ches-
ter County, an absconding Debtor: And we do
pursuant to the directions of the said acts, hereby
require all persons who are indebted to the said Is-
aac Gerow, by the first day of November next, to
pay unto us the said Trustees, all such sum and
sums of money, which they owe to him; and also
to deliver unto us althogether effects of the said Isaac
Gerow, which they may have in their hands, pow-
er or custody: For the purpose of receiving which
sums and effects, we the said Trustees will meet
at the dwelling house of Benjamin Smith, jun. in
North-Castle, on Monday the said first day of No-
vember next, at 12 o'clock.

On the 30th day of September, 1773.
SAMUEL HALLOCK,
NATHANIEL CONCHLING, } Trustees.
NEHEMIAH KNAPP.

Mrs. COLE,
From LONDON, WORKER IN
TAMBOUR AND EMBROIDERY.
Has taken apartments at Mr. Matthew Etiehl's,
situated opposite to Mr. Andrew Hammon's, near
Coenties Market; where she works in TAMBOUR
ladies robes, ruffles, muslin, &c. with bags,
quadrille, baskets, Gentlemen's waistcoats, lace
garters, sword knots, &c. Any LADIES and
GENTLEMEN who favour her with their com-
mands, may depend upon her best endeavours to
please, particularly in propriety of making and
elegance of design.
N. B. She teaches LADIES the TAMBOUR
WORK expeditiously, and on the most reasona-
ble terms.

TO BE SOLD,
THE Dwelling House
and Farm belonging to
the Estate of the late Col.
RICKETTS, deceased, situated in
Elizabeth-Town, on the Road be-
tween the Court-House and the
Point.—The House is large and very convenient,
and accommodated with all the Out Houses that can
be wanted. The Barn, Coach-Houses, &c. are ex-
cellent, with every Convenience, in that Way,
which a Gentleman or Farmer can desire. The
Garden contains several Acres of Ground, and
abounds with a large and elegant Collection of
Fruit, which it has been the Work of many Years
carefully to collect, from England, as well as from
all Parts of America. The Quantity of Grapes, in
a good Year, is sufficient to produce two or three
Pipes of Wine. Belonging to the House is a good
Farm of between 300 and 400 Acres, containing
all the Variety that can be wanted for Mowing,
Pasture and Tillage, with Wood-Land and Salt
Meadow. Besides the internal Qualities of this
well-known Place, it has many other Advantages to
recommend it to a Gentleman; such as its being
within 15 Miles of the City of New-York, either
by Land or Water, and but one Mile from the re-
markably pleasant and healthy Village of Elizabeth-
Town,—which has many genteel and agreeable Fa-
milies residing in and about it, with a regular and
plentiful Market to supply their Tables, and the
farther Convenience of two of the best Grammar-
Schools in the Country. A greater or less Quantity
of Land may be sold with the House, as the Pur-
chaser may like, and immediate Possession will
be given to the Purchaser. For farther Particulars,
inquire of PETER VAN BRUGH LIVINGSTON,
Esq; in New-York, or of the Subscriber in Elizabeth-
Town.
Feb. 22d, 1773. THOMAS B. CHANDLER.

Philadelphia, September 28, 1773.
SIX POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on Sunday last, from the subscriber,
a German servant, a native of Spire, named
JOHN SELLER; he has not been 23 months in
the country, is a chimney-sweeper, but has near ten
months wrought at the biscuit-baking business, and
will perhaps pretend to be a baker; he is about 6
feet 4 inches high, has long black hair, tied behind,
a smooth face, long nose, and is very talkative;
had on, when he went away, a flesh coloured cloth
coat and waistcoat, the waistcoat cut round before
according to the modern fashion, blue corded
breeches, white knit linen stockings, half worn calf-
skin shoes, with brass buckles, a white shirt, and
a new beaver hat, worth 30s. Whoever takes up
the said servant, and brings him to his master, or
secures him in any goal, so that his master may
have him again, shall receive the above reward of
Six Pounds, and reasonable charges, paid by
WILLIAM ECKHART, in Lombard-street, 6 9.

THE Public may be assured,
That the Drawing of the Delaware Lottery
for the Sale of Lands, belonging to the East of
Sirling, will commence on Monday the first day of
November next. 3-8

TO ALL PERSONS
Interested in the Lands hereafter men-
tioned:

WHEREAS Francis Love-
lace, Esq; Governor General, under his
Royal Highness James Duke of York, Albany, &c.
of all his territories in America, by his letters pa-
tent, under his hand and seal; bearing date at fort
Jasper, in New-York, on Manhattan Island, the
20th day of October, in the 10th year of the reign
of his late Majesty King Charles the Second, An-
noque Domini 1688; therein reciting, that there
was a certain tract or parcel of land, within the
Government of New-York, upon the main; con-
tained in three Necks; of which the easternmost is
bounded with a small river, called Mamaroneck
river; being also the east bounds or limits of the
said Government upon the main; and the western-
most with the gravelly or stony Brook or river,
which makes the east limits of the land, known by
the name of Mr. Pell's purchase, having to the south

the found, and running to northward from the mark-
ed trees upon the said necks, 20 miles into the
woods, which said tract or parcel of land had been
lawfully purchased of the original Indian proprie-
tors, by John Richbell, of Mamaroneck, Gent. in
whose possession then it was, and his title thereto
sufficiently proved both at several Courts of sessions,
as also at the General Court of Assizes; for a con-
firmation, therefore, unto the said John Richbell,
in his possession, and enjoyment of the premises; he
the said Francis Lovelace, did, by virtue of the
commission and authority unto him given, by his
Royal Highness, give, ratify, confirm, and grant
unto the said John Richbell, and to his heirs and assigns
forever, all the before recited parcel or tract
of land.

AND WHEREAS Caleb Heathcote, Esq; after-
wards became seized, in fee of the greatest part
of the lands contained in the easternmost of the said
three necks, granted by Francis Lovelace, unto the
aforesaid John Richbell, in manner and form afore-
said.

AND WHEREAS his late Majesty King William
the Third, by his letters patent, under the great seal
of the colony of New-York, bearing date on the
21st day of March, in the fourteenth year of his
said anno domini 1701, did grant and confirm unto
Caleb Heathcote, Esq; and to his heirs and assigns
forever, all his right and title of, in, and to such
lands as he was intitled to in the said east neck; in
which said confirmation, the said lands are described
to be a tract of land in the county of Westchester;
beginning at a marked tree, by Mamaroneck river,
which is the easternmost side of the northern bounds
of Mamaroneck Township, being about two miles
from the country road, and to run along the said
river to the head thereof, and thence on a northern
line until eighteen miles from the said marked tree,
is completed westerly at the marked tree, or a great
rock, being the westernmost part of the said northern
bounds of the aforesaid township, being about two
miles from the said country road, and thence to run
northerly eight miles, as the line on the eastern-
most side of the said land runneth, including therein
his eighth part of the townships laid out for the town
of Mamaroneck, which he then lived on; and the lot
bought of Allen Haisfield, with the lands and
meadows below Wetherly, to a path to him belong-
ing, by virtue of his deeds and conveyances, part
of which lands within the bounds aforesaid, was
purchased by John Richbell, from the native Indian
proprietors; which said John Richbell, had a grant
and confirmation for the same, from Colonel Fran-
cis Lovelace, late Governor of the said province; and
the right of the said John Richbell, therein, was
legally vested in the said Caleb Heathcote; and
other part had been purchased by the said Caleb
Heathcote, of the native Indian proprietors.

AND WHEREAS William Penoyer, and Thom-
as Penoyer, of Mamaroneck, in the county of
Westchester aforesaid, did, on the 8th day of De-
cember, 1700, for a valuable consideration, grant,
bargain, and sell, unto the aforesaid Caleb Heath-
cote, and to his heirs and assigns forever, all their
right, title, and interest, of lands and meadow in
the township of Mamaroneck; being the home lot
where the said Penoyers then lived; two long lot-
ments laid out to said Penoyers, by the inhabitants
of Mamaroneck, that into day, the lots number two
and three, with all the salt and fresh meadow, or
any lands or meadows anyways appertaining or be-
longing to them, within the town of Mamaroneck
aforesaid, AND WHEREAS Thomas Penoyer, of
Stamford, in the county of Fairfield, and colony of
Connecticut, in New England, did, on the 14th day
of December, 1726, for a valuable consideration,
grant, bargain, and sell, unto the aforesaid Caleb
Heathcote, and to his heirs and assigns forever, a
certain right or tract of land, lying within the
bounds of Mamaroneck aforesaid, to wit, the one
twelfth part of all the land lying west of the river
called Mamaroneck river; and east of a brook
which runs down into a creek, that part or runs
between the east neck so called, and the neck which
Mr. Samuel Palmer then lately lived upon; and be-
tween the country road; and a fine extended two
miles northerly or north from said road; bounded
with other rights of land, whether laid out or not
laid out, or both together, by the said river, the brook
Mamaroneck river, on the east; and by the brook
aforesaid, on the west; and by the said line ex-
tended two miles north or northerly, on the north;
and by the said country road on the south, or how
otherwise the said lands may be bounded, or re-
puted to be bounded: And also, a certain right of
meadow, situate within the bounds of Mamaroneck,
lying below or southerly of the country road; and
one twelfth part of one third part of all the me-
adows both salt and fresh, lying on, or adjacent to
the neck, commonly called the east neck, whether
laid out, or to lay out, and however the same is
bounded or reputed to be bounded. AND WHEREAS
as the subscriber, am a part owner of all the
lands contained in the several tracts before men-
tioned, which remain unsold, and undisposed of by the
aforesaid Caleb Heathcote, in his life time, or by
his descendants, since his death; and am inclined
to have partition made of the same, pursuant to one
certain act of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council,
and General Assembly, of the colony of New-York,
entitled "An act for the more effectual collecting
his Majesty's quit rents, in the colony of New-York,
and for partition of lands in order thereto," passed
the 8th day of January, 1762: And of one other
certain act of the Governor, the Council, and Gen-
eral Assembly, of the said colony of New-York,
entitled "An act to continue an act, entitled an
act, for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's
quit rents, in the colony of New-York; and for par-
tition of lands in order thereto." And also, to con-
tinue one other act, entitled "an act to explain part
of an act, entitled "an act for the more effectual
collecting his Majesty's quit rents, in the colony of
New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto,"
passed the 30th day of December, 1768. I do
therefore, hereby give notice, that Philip Pell, of
the Manor of Pelham, Jacobus Bleeker, of New-
Rochell, and William Sutton, of Mamaroneck, and
all of the county of Westchester Esq; (persons not
interested in the said lands) are appointed commis-
sioners, for the partition of the said lands; and that
they, the said commissioners, will meet on Tuesday
the 12th day of January next, at the house of James
Belly, at New-Rochell, in the county of Westchester
aforesaid, to proceed to the partition of the said
lands; and all persons interested in the said lands,
are hereby required to attend on the day, and at
the place aforesaid, for the purposes above men-
tioned. Given under my hand, the 12th day of
October, in the 1st year of our Lord 1773. 6-18
PETER J. HART.